

## SALT LAKE HERALD.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.  
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THE CHARTERED ASSAULT.

A great many attempts have been made to stop cigarette smoking by young boys, through the operations of laws against their manufacture and sale. These have so far proved ineffectual because of inter-state commerce provisions and other obstacles. If prohibited in one state, they can be imported in quantities from another. And if youngsters cannot lawfully purchase the vile things, older persons will buy for them and thus the law will be evaded. It is in vain that it is shown that most of them are "a mixture of glycerine, saltpetre, refuse tobacco and opium." That makes no difference. When the habit is formed, it is hard to break unless by the continued efforts of a strong will. In most cases the appetite is vigorous and the will is weak.

We do not think the habit will be broken up by law, however rigorous or severe. It can only be overcome by moral means. One thing to be done is to establish a general sentiment that cigarette smoking is discreditable. That boys who indulge in it are as culpable as if they become intoxicated. That they are not to be trusted. That every boy is disgraced who continues the practice.

Young ladies can do much toward breaking up the vice. If they would have self-respect enough to show their disapproval at the habit and their disgust at the odorous scent produced, and refuse to associate with youths who thus make themselves offensive, it would have more effect than any amount of legislation. Every young man and old, should be determined to do all that is possible to reason to stop the increasing evil. It supplies, debilitates and injures mind and body, and does more damage to morals than many suppose, for it makes sensibility and makes its slaves indifferent to right and wrong. Make cigarette smoking disreputable and by the rules of good society a nuisance, and a very powerful center of the evil will be set in operation.

At the same time, what can be done by law and what by persuasion and enlightenment, should be brought to bear, until the custom which is now considered within the lines of the respectable, shall be regarded as an offense to good manners, an insult to the ladies and to be frowned down and banished from decent society.

A VERDICT PROPOSED.

The Houston (Tex.) Daily Post, which is a live paper and keeps up with the times, proposes the following as a Congressional verdict on the Hawaiian case. It may set our morning contemporary in a sweat, but we cannot study its feelings when it is so unassailable: "After mature deliberation upon all the evidence, we, the jury, find that Minister Stevens grossly abused the trust confided in him as the representative of the United States in entering in the overthrow of a friendly power. We heartily approve the motive and commend the efforts of the president of the United States to make suitable reparation for the wrong done by one of its accredited agents, although rendered ineffective by the action of the exposed queen in refusing to accept his friendly offices upon the honorable terms imposed. The president having done all that the circumstances required of him or warranted him in doing this government is acquitted of any further responsibility in the matter and the jury recommends that so far as the United States are concerned the controversy be closed and the further settlement left entirely to the inhabitants of the islands wherein the trouble has arisen. And the jury would further recommend that in future American representatives abroad keep themselves free of any entanglement with the local affairs of the governments to which they are accredited."

The Houston, Texas, Post pertinently remarks: "Whatever the outcome of the Hawaiian imbroglio may be, the taxpayers of this country have the satisfaction of knowing that they will not be called upon to furnish the money to pay a corrupt pension to Queen Liliuokalani and the royal family of Hawaii, as President Harrison proposed." You never hear Republicans with Hawaii on the brain say anything about Harrison's part in the business.

## BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

The transition from the depression of last summer is already felt in many quarters, in marked contrast to the results of the panic of 1893 which were experienced for five years. The most pessimistic of papers admit that the "downward movement has been arrested and the upward movement has begun."

As evidence of the recovery of business, and also that mill owners in other places besides those we have reported made good profits in 1893, we clip the following from the New York Evening Post:

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18.—At a meeting of stockholders of nearly all the cotton and woolen mills in North and South Carolina, held during the past week, gratifying results were shown. Every mill from which the Evening Post's correspondent has heard in these two states has declared dividends of from 10 to 25 per cent. Cotton manufacturing is probably the most profitable business now carried on in the South.

Mr. L. Loomis, of Root & Childs, New York and Chicago, was making a tour of the south, says: "The Reedy River (Georgia) mills, which are almost white sheetings, are greatly in demand for export trade. Such has been the demand that, although the mills have been used to their utmost capacity for months past, we have had to turn down several orders lately, one being for 1,000 yards for Brazil." Mr. Loomis is anxious to get another mill to make a similar article, and says that he can dispose of the product quickly and profitably to every part of the world. J. Dabney, of Hot Springs, N. C., backed by a New York company, is building a barbed wire mill at Hot Springs, where the mill was burned one year ago. The new mill will have a capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 tons a day, and is employing 50 to 60 hands. It will be in operation by March 1.

Ground was broken last week for a new factory at Statesville, N. C.

Readers of (January 13) think that the tide has turned and that a movement in the direction of an expansion of business has appeared. In proof thereof it points to an excess of deposits over payments in the largest savings banks of the United States and to a resumption of work in industrial establishments in all directions. As specifications it mentions an increase of 34 per cent, in the manufacture of cotton, and increase in the week ending January 13 in the business in iron and steel at Pittsburgh over any week in December, a revival in the demand for farm machinery at Atlanta, Ga., for whisky and tobacco at Louisville, for shoes, clothing and dry goods at Chicago, and for stoves and hardware at St. Louis. It notes a rise in the bank clearings for the week which ended on January 11 to \$1,000,000,000. The total clearings show a decrease, as compared with the same week last year, of 24.4 per cent, and of 27.6 exclusive of New York, the decrease in San Francisco being 18.5. This is better than the showing in the last months of 1893.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade (January 19) says that business has distinctly improved since the new year came in, and that several large establishments have started with a portion of their force, hoping to increase it as orders multiply. It notes that money continues to pour into New York, the bank loans being \$100,000,000 below the deposits.

The New York Herald (January 15) has canvassed the leading manufacturing districts and reports a reviving tendency. Thus the Garner cotton-mills are working with full force; the carpet mills at Yonkers have started up with a reduced force at a small reduction in wages; the silk mills at Paterson, N. J., which shut down a few weeks ago, have resumed work with a full force; the foundry works at Philadelphia, N. J., have reopened with the old force at a reduction of 10 per cent in wages; the steel works at Scranton, Pa., are giving work to as many men as usual; the coal mines at Mauch Chunk are all working and the railroad shops in full blast; most of the cotton mills in Connecticut have resumed work and the men are getting ten hours' work per day for six days of the week; the carpet mills at Albany, N. Y., which have been closed for six months, are working with a full force; at Mamaronck, N. Y., the rubber factory is working day and night; at Pittsburg the Silgo works and others have resumed work as non-union plants, and the plate-glass company has put its fires with a full force at reduced wages.

We look for a general recovery of business as soon as the Wilson bill has become a law. Not that everything will boom in a day or a month or, in some quarters, for a year. It is impossible that effects can be produced until the cause has had time to work. As well expect to reap a harvest the day after seed is sown. But when the effects of the scare raised by the Republican party have subsided, and it is found that the anticipated rain poured out but a temporary panic without good reason and of short continuance, confidence will be reestablished and good times will make the nation glad. There is prosperity ahead and the early rays of its sunshine will soon succeed the chill and gloom of the night which is nearly over.

THE PROSPECT AND THE REALITY.

The general prediction, when the question of the reorganization of silver was being agitated in Congress, was that unless the free silver coinage measure was adopted the whole west would be ruined. That business would have sprung into new life if a coinage bill had passed there can be no doubt. But the results have not been as bad as the forecasts, and in Utah as well as other mining regions, attention has been turned to business more likely to prosper than mining. A business man of Colorado, writing to a friend in the East, has this to say on the same subject:

"As you are doubtless aware, owing to the demonetization of silver a few months ago, the mining industry of this state was greatly crippled. We were threatened with wholesale ruin, thousands of starving miners would quit the hills, whole towns would be

abandoned, our entire mountain railroad system would sink into disuse, the smoke of our smelters and the clang of our mills would cease forever, and an industry representing \$5,000,000 annually would sink into oblivion. But strange to say not one of these things has happened. The effect of silver demonetization has been to turn the energies of the entire state to the discovery and production of gold, the immediate effect of which is the nature of a miracle. New gold camps are everywhere springing up, our mills and smelters are taxed to their utmost capacity, and today instead of abandoning, we are actually building railroads, while the whole commercial and social life stands stagnant. Our gold resources are as limitless as our silver. To this fact our people are awakening, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that we are entering upon the most important, far-reaching, and substantial era that has ever gotten known in the history of gold getting."

The New York state commissioners of fisheries report that they expected, and in fact planned, to hatch at least 100,000,000 of fry, and, as it was, they succeeded in distributing over 50,000,000 of the best varieties of fishes in the waters of the State. This exceeds by 50 per cent, the production of any previous year. The commissioners have devoted a large part of their time to the protection and distribution of food fishes. While not neglecting the distribution of what may be more strictly termed game fishes, such as trout and black bass, they give their greatest energies to the artificial propagation of shad, pike, perch, whitefish, tom cods, smelt, lake trout, brook trout and lobsters. This shows what can be done where there is a will and a disposition to find a way.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(Continued.)  
At the termination of Grover Cleveland's first administration, March 4, 1893, the absorbing economic question was, what to do with the surplus money in the United States treasury. It was claimed that the surplus constituted a withdrawal from the circulating medium to the detriment of business transactions, and as a relief, premiums were paid for the retirement of government bonds before their maturity.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Harrison, the "Clear and Brilliant Dollar Congress" collided with that surplus and the question of what to do with it was eliminated. On March 4, 1892, when Benjamin Harrison's term expired the great question was what to do to fill an empty treasury, and protect the safety reserve of our government was in fact, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, had United States bonds printed ready for sale to protect the reserve, and Benjamin was praying nightly to God to stay the tidal wave of disaster until the 4th day of March.

The U. S. P. had been asserting that this was a Billion dollar country, and that the way to get the billion dollars for expenses was to compel England to put it up, by the passage and enforcement of the McKinley bill. The McKinley bill which it was claimed was compelling England to pay the expense of our government was in fact, force, but some way or other the Republicans had lost the combination and the scheme did not work. For decades the Republican party had been robbing the west and south by a protective tariff and had given the result to the eastern manufacturers until all the money circulating in these sections was what the eastern Nabobs had loaned back to the people on real estate mortgages; and that was leaving the country by express, freight trains being too slow. One thousand men in the United States owned 75 per cent of this Billion dollar country, and 95 per cent of the Republican party.

An acre of New England rock covered with a factory, would support a castle in Europe, a yacht on the ocean, and a villa on the Hudson, while a hundred and sixty acres of fertile land in the West would support a family, would not furnish a family, after payment of expense, with open faced pigs for Sunday consumption.

The Republican party had accumulated silver until one-half of the coin basis of money was destroyed. The result being that the money owned by the west and south had to be paid to the east in terms of a gold basis, that doubled the value of the mortgages to the holders; while everything the debtors had to sell, with which to raise the money, had depreciated below the actual cost of production.

Manufacturers, with her protecting machinery operated largely by girls brought over from Canada, increased in wealth from 1850 to 1890, to a greater extent than did Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin combined, during that time. The Republican party for more than thirty years had enacted every act of legislation, placed on the statute books of the United States, with the result that this country became virtually a land of Patricians and Plebeians. No Roman conqueror ever pillaged a province and carried the spoils to Rome more effectually than the Republican party pillaged the west and south, and sent the spoils to the northeast.

Third—There was this difference, however—the Roman came as a conqueror without disguise, the Republican party came as a savior with a smile and a kiss. The Republican party brought disaster upon this fair land, having filled one section with poverty, and populated another with the "400" having created an army of idlers, greater in number than the armies of the rebellion, having stifled foreign trade and enterprise, introduced anarchy and socialism, among the people by its policy of legislation. In the interests of capital pretending that capitalists in return would give employment to the poor; now, that it has been driven from power, true to its instincts of greed and deception, says, Behold Cleveland, who has put down the pillars of the temple; behold the Democratic party the author of your woes.

Cleveland has urged two economic measures since his inaugural—the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act and the adoption of a tariff bill, based on the principle of revenue instead of protection. The first measure has been passed. The Republicans in Congress with a few exceptions voting to repeal that which they had unanimously enacted. The last measure the Wilson bill is now in process of formulation. It is very much such a measure as General Garfield approved, as Allison, of Iowa, endorsed at that time. It is the only measure that will bring this country back to prosperity. But the Republicans say, that they are home-opathists, similes similibus curantur. The coun-

try is suffering from an overdose of Republicanism, and McKinleyism. Now if it will take another dose the cure is certain.

The Salt Lake Tribune says the country is not suffering from what has happened but from what is going to happen. Last fall the Republicans in Utah had a local platform, which for statesmanship has probably never been equaled. It was "No Cleveland, tax mortgages and pass bounty bills." Later in Salt Lake it was "A vote for Hall is a vote for Cleveland." The only fault that can be found with Cleveland for the west is to his position on the silver question, and his position respecting that is the same as that of McKinley, Reed, Harrison and every possible Republican candidate for the presidency.

The Republican party treated silver for twenty years with the same kind of hospitality that Macbeth showed towards Malcolm. Under that treatment there grew up in the world a condition such that if the United States was today to declare for immediate free coinage of silver it would mean disaster following disaster in this country. Free coinage will come at the proper time and when it is restored to this country its restoration will be effected by the Democratic party. Cleveland favors the repeal of protective tariff laws that have robbed the west until the ability to procure money to pay local taxes has become a serious question. The Republicans favor a high protective tariff destructive of prosperity in Utah, with the exception of perhaps a few sheep men, who insist that the natural laws of trade shall be interfered with so that they may sell the product of their flocks at a higher price, above the market price of the world.

Fifth—The Utah Legislature, although Republican and elected on the platform above referred to, dares not pass a law taxing mortgages, it is two to one that no bounty bill will be passed. The sugar bounty project can be disposed of by one question and a truthful answer. If the giving of a bounty of 2 cents per pound on sugar reduces the selling price of sugar 2 cents per pound, what has the manufacturer gained by the bounty? Answer—Nothing. If the bounty does not reduce the selling price the Republicans are frauds.

THE MIGHTY HUNTERS.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN RABBITS WAS THE DOOTY.

The Bunnies are Stored in the Continental Market and Will be Distributed to the Needy on Orders.

Six hundred and fifteen rabbits killed by thirty gunners in less than three hours' shooting.

That was the record made yesterday by the party of sportsmen who went out on the second charity hunt to Cedar valley. The boys returned on the regular Union Pacific train last night at 8:30 o'clock. This morning the rabbits will be distributed among the poor by Selectman Bamberger, who took charge of them last night, and who is probably as well posted on the needs of the poorer class of people as any other citizen, having been for nearly two years the charity committee of the county.

It was confidently expected that the gunners would go out in a special train on the first hunt, but on account of the threatening state of the weather but thirty men showed up yesterday morning, and the Union Pacific people attached a special car to the regular southern train leaving at 7:30 o'clock. When Salt Lake was left the snow was coming down in great shape and the indications were that the day would be most unpropitious for shooting, but by the time Lehi Junction was reached the snow clouds had cleared away and the beautiful had ceased to fall, after that the day was perfect.

Arriving at the Junction, the special car was switched on to the siding and attached to the rear end of the Eastern train. An entirely unlooked for wait of half an hour occurred at the Junction and the railroad company was the recipient of but few complimentary remarks for the decidedly shabby manner in which they treated the gunners, after having promised the best of service. Just why the delay was necessary the railroad men declined to say, although one of them volunteered the suggestion that the dispatcher was not in his usual sunny spirits.

It was long after 10 o'clock before the train steamed out from Lehi Junction and slowly made its way up the grade to the Cedar valley. At the Cedar valley station the party left the car and boarded the sleds, which had been provided by George Howell, six vehicles being necessary to carry the men and their munitions of war. The base of operations was the central portion of the valley, although the shooting was done shortly after leaving the station.

To J. D. Kendall, of the Centennial-Carensa, belongs the medal for first blood, he being the first man to fire a gun, kill a rabbit and open the battle. Then the skirmishing began in earnest and the valley fair reared with the increasing reports of firearms. The snow was about a foot deep, and the boys were hindered progress, the gunners being, of course, upon the ground all of the time the shooting continued. They shot down to the middle of the valley below the Fairview farms and then back to the station in time to catch the regular train, which left this city at 4:35 o'clock. It was at least ten miles walk through the snow, but the boys enjoyed it and their reward was considerably greater than was expected. The general average gives each man on the grounds 202 rabbits, an even greater average than on the first hunt.

There were some splendid records made during the day, but the first prize was awarded to W. V. Hall, who had a bounty on his credit. E. Brockbank and H. E. Bellis were close seconds with 29 each, and Ellsworth Daggett carried off third money with 28. A number of the boys slaughtered 37 each and from that score the numbers fell by individualism ranged to as low as 12. The heaviest wagon, with six gunners, brought in 131 dead rabbits, and the lightest had 60 aboard. Manager Brown, of the Western Union, claimed the championship medal, and endeavored to make his claim good with an alleged record of sixty rabbits. The gentleman felt confident he could have swelled this number had his wires not been down, at least Jack May said they were.

Last night Selectman Bamberger perfected arrangements for the proper distribution of the rabbits. Grant Brothers liberally proffered the use of one or two of their transfer wagons to haul the bunnies up town to the Continental market, where they were placed in a vacant stall and distributed upon the orders of the various charitable associations of the city. The selectman is very desirous of doing the greatest good possible with the game and prefers to make the distribution on orders, if possible. The Continental Market people were among the first to make an offer of free space for the storage of the rabbits and their kindness was much appreciated. Selectman Bamberger will be on hand bright and early.

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